

2, slightly inbent, then upbent and interrupted, below discocellular thicker, down and inbent to inner margin, preceded from below vein 2 to inner margin by a broad purple shade; this shade suffusing with the shade beyond discocellular; a marginal reddish line, interrupted towards apex, preceded between veins 3 and 5 by a reddish spot. Hind wings semihyaline white; a terminal fuscous shade, not reaching below vein 3. Fore wings below paler, duller, showing the markings of upper side; the marginal line and spot fuscous. Hind wings below as above.

Expanse, 21 mm.

*Habitat*.—Paramaribo, Surinam.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 23831, U. S. N. M.

(*To be continued.*)

### A NEW SCOLYTID BEETLE FROM TROPICAL FLORIDA.

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The rediscovery of the Scolytid genus *Dendrosinus* in our fauna is the more surprising to me in view of my published opinion (Proc. U. S. N. Museum, Vol. 18, p. 607, 1896) that such a remarkable genus would long ago have been found had it occurred here. But in view of the large number (more than 120 species) of tropical arborescent plants now known to be at home in southern Florida, it should now be expected that many tropical genera of Scolytids hitherto supposed not to occur within our limits, will be found. The true *Dendrosinus globosus* Eich. may yet be rediscovered in our fauna and its retention in our lists is recommended.

In a recent clearing at Marathon, Vacas Key, Florida, a small tree was encountered March 7, 1919, by H. S. Barber and myself, standing leafless in the burned area and harboring a numerous colony of these remarkable beetles, most of them just starting their galleries. Sections of the trunk and branches were shipped to Washington, and through the kindness of Prof. S. J. Record the wood has been identified as *Bourreria havanensis* Miers (described as *B. ovata* Miers in Small's Flora of the Florida Keys). The limited field examination possible in our short stop in that locality disclosed no immature stages except that two eggs were found in sawdust-filled recesses along one of the deeper galleries occupied by a pair of the beetles. A few old healed-over galleries with entrance hole covered with from one to perhaps four years' growth of wood were found but from none of these had larval galleries been excavated. The fresh galleries were short and usually contained two adults, probably a pair, which when placed in an open vial would stridulate, producing a

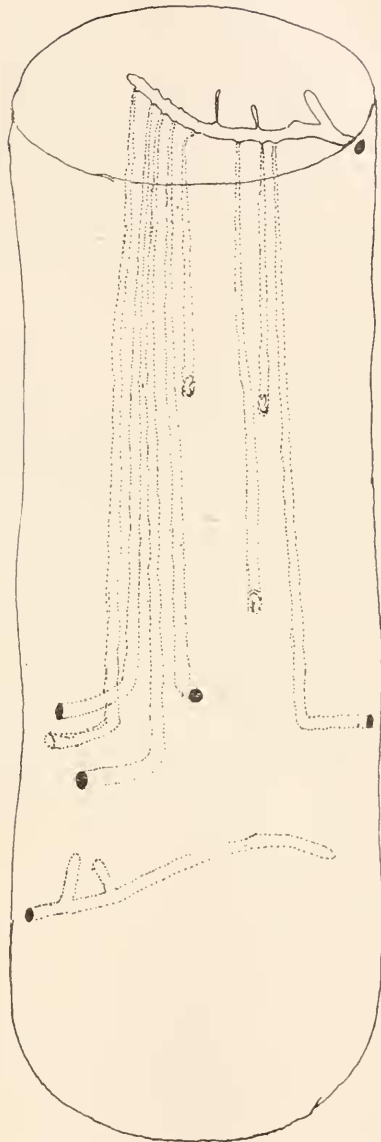


FIG. 1—DENDROSINUS BOURRERIAE SCHWARZ. PARENT GALLERIES, EGG PITS, LARVAL MINES AND EXIT HOLES OF NEW BROOD.

shrill, rapidly repeated sound audible for several feet, by extending and withdrawing the tip of the abdomen. Owing to the peculiar nature of the porous wood the normal moisture conditions were difficult to maintain in caged sections and the adults all died, but young larvae were observed boring in the wood about a month after collection, and after two months a very few nearly full-grown larvae were found in longitudinal tightly packed galleries. Some months later a few adults emerged. The adult gallery is usually a simple or branched hole bored at right angles to the grain of the wood and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 mm. in diameter. The larval gallery follows the grain of the wood and is usually about three inches in length (Fig. 1).

Eichhoff (1868 Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. XII, p. 149) described *Hylesinus* (?) *globosus* from "America bor." A few months later Chapuis (1869 Synop. Scolyt. p. 28. Author's separates apparently published in advance of its republication in Mem. Soc. Roy. Sci. Lyon, p. 236, 1869) redescribed it as *Dendrosinus globosus* Eich., also from North America, but including a form from Columbia as a variety. In 1892 Eichhoff wrote to Riley (see Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XVIII, 1896, p. 607) that he had received his two types from Dr. G. Kraatz labeled North America, one of which is now before me in the U. S. National Museum Collection. Reitter (1894 Bestim.-Tab., p. 45) described *D. bonnairei* from a single immature and badly mutilated example (length 2 mm.) of unknown source, which he had received from Marseilles, France. Blandford (1907 Biol. Centr.-Amer. Coleop. IV, pt. 6, pp. 155-157) redescribed *globosus* from Venezuela (Moritz) from material in the Vienna Museum and mentions having seen the type in the Schaufuss collection (Dresden). He also describes three new species from Mexico, Brazil and Columbia, and indicates the Chapuis (1869) variety as probably *vittifrons* Blandford. As Blandford's redescription of *globosus* differs in some characters from those of Eichhoff (1868) and Chapuis (1869) as well as from the Eichhoff type now before me, I believe it best to designate the latter as "holotype." It seems doubtful if Blandford's Venezuela specimens are really conspecific with *globosus*.

The adults here described are remarkable in our fauna by their large size, black, opaque, subglobular form and are unique in the sculpture and vestiture of the front (Fig. 2, B) which is ornamented by two rows of stiff, appressed curls of black hair, arising laterally, meeting at the middle and exposing two sub-lateral round and two median triangular mirror spots. The description follows:

*Dendrosinus bourreriae*, n. sp.

Oval, very convex, opaque, black. Head somewhat shining, finely punctate on vertex and front part of clypeus, the latter with fine, dense, whitish pubescence; front polished at middle, not carinate, on each side having an irregular row of small punctures from which arises a row of long, parallel, black, curving hairs, closely appressed to the surface and forming two inwardly directed spirals touching at median line and almost surrounding two round, mirror-like areas; eyes four times longer than wide, widely separate above; antennal club (Fig. 2, D) slightly flattened, rather long, obtusely rounded at tip, apparently 4-jointed (the third suture represented by only a row of hairs), basal joint smooth, apical joint densely, finely, pubescent.

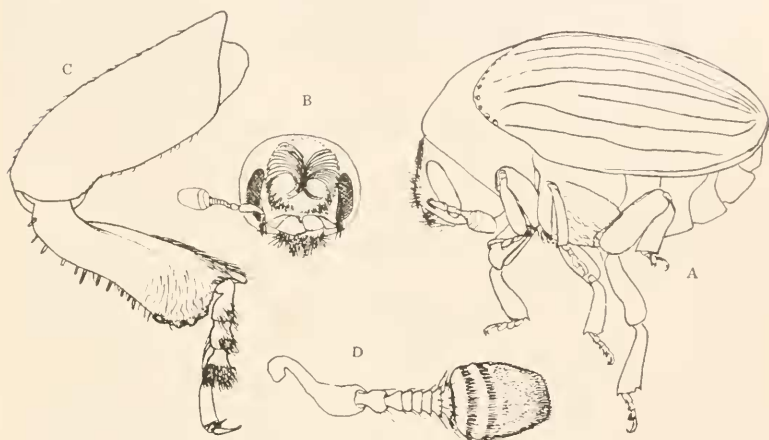


FIG. 2—*DENDROSINUS BOURRERIAE* SCHWARZ—SIDE VIEW AND HEAD  
 × 10—ANTENNA AND FRONT LEG × 35.

Pronotum nearly as wide as long, sides slightly arcuate and strongly convergent anteriorly; disc strongly convex, rather coarsely, densely punctate and without trace of median carina; surface strongly depressed from before middle at sides to middle of base, the depressed hind angles covered by exaggerated forward production of the bases of the elytra which fit closely into depression; surface of depression (posterior declivity) nearly smooth, shining, finely transversely strigose, becoming coarsely punctate externally. Scutellum very small, rounded, clothed with very fine whitish pubescence and not depressed below the surface of the elytra. Elytra only slightly longer than the thorax at middle; base of each elytron strongly oblique from humerus to scutellum, overlapping the basal thoracic cavity and rather strongly crenulate, humeri rounded, sides very gently curved, apices separately rounded, surface deeply, regularly striate, interstices flat, rather densely granulate at base, becoming separately punctate posteriorly, the

punctures bearing inconspicuous short, stiff, decumbent, black hairs. Under surface more shining than above, rather densely punctate; vestiture conspicuous, grayish. Pygidium normally covered by elytra. Front tibiae (Fig. 2, C) moderately broad, widening apically, inner apical angle rather strongly produced, outer apical angle strongly deflexed, rounded and usually quadridentate. Length 3.8 to 4.8, width 2.4 to 3.0 mm.

Described from about 70 specimens (type and paratypes, Cat. No. 22327, U. S. N. M.) found boring in *Bourreria havanensis* Miers at Marathon, Key Vacas, Florida, March 7, 1919.

Differs from the five described species of this genus by the peculiar sculpture and vestiture of the front, by the inconspicuous vestiture of the elytra and by the absence of raised median thoracic and frontal lines. No secondary sexual differences can be indicated, although two males and two females have been dissected.

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*Actual date of publication, December 31, 1920.*